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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN PERCEPTION OF KOREA ANALYZED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 5 Jan 82 p 4 [Summary]

[Article by Korea University Professor Han Sung-chu: "Americans Know Too Little About Korea"]

[U. S. Embassy Translation]

[Text]

(An article contributed by Prof. HAN Sung-chu of Korea University, which gives his analysis of the recent Tonga-Gallup joint poll on American perception of Korea.)

What views do Americans have on Korea? How are their views changing? Answers to these questions will provide reference data of critical importance to policy makers of the two nations. It is significant, therefore, that the Tonga Ilbo has taken a public opinion poll recently, with Gallup Poll of the U.S., on the American perception and their attitude toward Korea and Koreans.

First, the result of the poll shows that the American security awareness in Northeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula has been rising gradually, and that they have shown their gradually rising positive posture toward the U.S. military support for the defense of Korea.

The American public came again to have great concern in Korea's security. The reasons for this can be found in that the American wariness against the Soviets has grown due to the Soviet military buildup and expansionism, and that the U.S. has come to reaffirm the strategic value of the Korean peninsula.

In addition, the American public opinion demanding a hardline policy toward the Soviet Union has come to prevail even more with the emergence of the REAGAN Administration. The U.S. asks Japan to share a greater share of the security in Northeast Asia. The U.S. public

opinion is in favor of expecting that Japan will be of a help to Korea's security to some extent.

Second, it has been revealed by the survey that the American awareness is considerably different from the Korean. For instance, far more Americans (47% of the respondents) pointed to the Soviet Union as the greatest threat to Korea's security, than those (37%) who pointed to north Korea. As to the reason why American troops are stationed in Korea, 33 percent said that it is to deter a north Korean invasion into the south, whereas 46 percent said that it is to block the Soviet military expansion in Asia.

To the Americans, however, Korea barely occupies a small part of their awareness. Ushering in the year 1982, Koreans are now preparing commemorative events for the centennial of the Korea-U.S. amity. On the American part, an extremely small number of them (7%) know that this year marks the centennial. Most Americans (59%) believe that diplomatic relations between Korea and the U.S. were established for the first time after the end of World War II.

It is not too difficult to explain why there is such an awareness gap between Koreans and Americans. When the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in 1953, the two nations had their own different objectives. For the U.S., the primary purpose was to block the Soviet Union and the PRC from expanding their respective power in East Asia. Korea's paramount goal, on the other hand, was to prevent any north Korean reinvasion and, if possible, to achieve unification of the Korean peninsula.

To Korea, the U.S. has since been the unique ally in the world. But to the U.S., Korea could be just one of its several tens of allies. The Korean peninsula could be nothing more than part of the U.S. world or regional interests. It may not be a mistake to view that the U.S. concern and interest on the Korean peninsula are swayed by what kind of relations the U.S. will have with the Soviet Union, the PRC, and Japan. The American awareness revealed by the poll might reflect such a difference of national interests.

Third, the American perception degree on Korea is very low, according to the poll. In particular, a majority Americans were totally unaware of Korea's economic development. Only one-third (33%) of the respondents said that Korea, formerly a developing country, has achieved

a rapid economic development. 48 percent of the respondents said that the Korean economy is making its development gradually.

Majority Americans, who are bent on caring about their own living, are not greatly interested in foreign affairs. In addition, as I said before, Korea is just one of those many countries with whom the U.S. has established its relations. Most American people have a preconceived idea that Korea may not have sloughed off the backwardness prevailed at the time of the Korean war. We cannot deny the fact that the TV program "MASH" has intensified and perpetuated such an impression of Korea.

Fourth, the American impression of Korea and Koreans is not very good. About a half (57%) of the respondents said that they had a good impression of Korea. But this percentage lags far behind their responses to the questions about Japan (84%), the PRC (73%), and Taiwan (71%). In this respect, we can understand that there is a problem with the American perception of Korea's image. We need to seriously review this point. Probably, this may be because of the bitter experiences of the Korean war that remain in the American memory.

With the resolute decision made by former President TRUMAN, the U.S. intervened in the Korean war. But it could not eventually be a "welcome war." People often mixed up the Korean war of 1950 with the Vietnam war of the 1960's. And their hatred of the latter was at times transferred to the former.

Next, the friction between north and south Korea can be cited. Numerous Americans could not distinguish right or wrong, but have some bad impression of "Koreans," whether of the north or the south. Both the Koreagate scandal and the north Korean diplomats' smuggling case in Europe have disgraced the image of all Koreans.

The American press, at the same time, tend to be more critical of Korea than other foreign countries. Some untoward things of Korea are reported more often than some good things. This is chiefly ascribable to that Korea is a recipient of American aid. But such a tendency in press reports gives an unbalanced effect on the general public.

Another cause might be an impression given by Koreans themselves to foreigners. Americans who regarded Koreans as being "frank" barely accounted for 55 percent,

similar to 57 percent who said that they have friendly feeling toward Koreans.

Lastly, about the future of Korea, Americans have relatively optimistic views. For instance, 46 percent said that the economic outlook of Korea is "good." Only 10 percent said that it appears "bad." On the other hand, the number of those who anticipated a recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula stood at 7 percent.

More than one-third of the people think that the most serious problem of Korea is political instability. Their optimism represents their optimistic attitude toward living. Many suggested the "German formula" for a solution to the Korean question. This should be reasonably taken for the expression of their hopes, rather than their outlook. They vaguely believe that the German formula can be applied as a means to settle peace on the Korean peninsula.

All told, the American views of Korea have been making improvement little by little. In general, Americans in general have an impression that Korea is still a poor and unstable developing country. It appears that a lot more time and effort is needed to make Americans have interest and concern in Korea and perceive Korea and Koreans correctly.

CSO: 4108/80

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP-EXECUTIVE RELATIONSHIP ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Reporter Chu Ton-sik: "DJP Takes Ambitious Step Toward 'Party Superiority System']

[Summary]In political circles nowadays, particularly in the DJP, they say that the Executive has yet to cast off its old skin. This indicates that the government-led management of political situations is now changing into a party-led one. The former leadership ideology called "administrative democracy" is now being replaced by the principle of the DJP's ascendancy.

It is felt that some of the Executive's authoritarianism is also undergoing changes in a considerably flexible way. In the recent cabinet reshuffle, the ruling party's intention was well reflected, and an increasing number of party members were seated in the cabinet.

The DJP has been strongly pushing ahead with its party superiority system. It might be because of the pressing task of disseminating its desire toward reform, but it is presumed to have been based on an even more far-reaching plan.

The party's spirit of "single-term service" signifies, in view of either the spirit of the Constitution or common legal knowledge, that a person will not continuously remain in a certain "qualified" office.

Certainly, this rejects any one person remaining in power too long. But it does not necessarily block any political force or any political party from remaining in power too long. In the case of several leaders whose lives ended in tragedy because of having remained in power too long, it might be difficult to clearly ascertain their true intention to remain in power. Their concern might have been that after their retirement, their leadership goal might not be carried out properly.

What we are concerned about is not where to locate responsibility, but to seek a political device securing succession to the leader's philosophy with no repetition of attempts to remain in power. This is just what development of a party with ideals means. And it is considered realistically possible by putting this political party in a position far superior to the Executive.

The task of creating "sustained political power," which the DJP has propounded, seems to have something to do with this. This is the party's pledge to continue to be the parent body for political power and means that no other political party or force should come to power.

National Assemblymen are mindful of the voters, and the securing of political funds is their life and soul. This provides room for introducing a way of thinking that the estrangement of parliament from the State is a short-cut toward modernization.

When the ruling party emerges as such a powerful controlling body, it will be necessary to expand democracy within the party in order to reflect the popular will in its policy and, through that process, make the popular ideas the very source of politics.

If a party leadership has yet to be established institutionally, it is even more urgently necessary to overwhelm the government in its thought processes and in its ability to set the long-range direction for the conduct of state affairs. But, as far as its policy machinery is concerned, the DJP seems deformed. It gives an impression of something like "three-pronged" policy bodies in the power relationship within the party, rather than of efficiency as a political institution.

Such an aggrandizement of the DJP presents a problem that in view of the ideal logic for peaceful transfer of power, it virtually reduces interpartisan competitiveness to zero. Not only that, it has a possibility of causing strains in the political situations by an unbalanced growth of the party as a collective body of the ruling forces alone, rather than promoting harmony between the ruling and opposition political forces.

ATOMIC ENERGY-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Seoul: WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Sep-Oct 81 pp 59-63

[Text] Share of Nuclear Power Plants To Be Increased From 6 Percent to 27 Percent During Fifth 5-Year Plan

The Ministry of Energy and Resources [MER] has decided, during the fifth 5-year plan, to drill 19 holes in domestic oilfields located in such places as the Korea-Japan continental shelf, to actively pursue joint projects with Peru and Libya for developing overseas oilfields, and to accelerate the development of nonpetroleum sources of electric power centered mainly on nuclear power. During the 5-year plan, the share of power generated by petroleum will be drastically reduced from 74.2 percent to 35 percent, while that of nuclear power will be greatly expanded from 6 percent to 27.1 percent.

According to the "Implementation Plan for Energy and Resources in the Fifth 5-Year Plan" announced by the MER on 4 September [1981], 7,799,500,000,000 won from domestic funds and \$7,644,000,000 from foreign funds--a total of 12,462,300,000,000 won--will be invested during the period in support of the following four policies: 1) to expand the base for the stable supply of oil; 2) to actively pursue a policy of independence from oil; 3) to develop resources to the maximum; and 4) to strongly enforce conservation and more rational use.

To cope with the rapid increase in energy demands exceeding the economic growth rate and to avoid heavy dependence on petroleum for power-generating fuel, the generating capacity will be increased from 9.4 million kW to 17.57 million kW. The use of petroleum for power generation will be reduced from 74.2 percent in 1981 to 35 percent in 1984 and further to 18.5 percent by 1991, while the use of nuclear power will be greatly increased from 6 percent to 27.1 percent and then to 41.5 percent, respectively.

According to the plan, a total of five power reactors, including reactor No 2 at Kori, will be completed (4.18 million kW). The construction of five new reactors --Nos 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 (4.5 billion kW)--will be initiated. And the construction of three reactors (2.85 million kW) will be continued.

Domestic Engineers To Design 70 Percent of Reactor No 11, Which Will Be Completed in 1989

The government plans to have 70 percent of the design work done domestically on reactor No 11, the design of which will begin in 1983, with construction to be completed in 1989.

According to the plan for the domestic production of nuclear power prepared by the government, the plan to improve the domestic design capability for nuclear power plants will be carried out by selecting the Korea Nuclear Engineering Co [KNE] as the prime contractor beginning in 1983.

Because of an inadequate domestic design capability, foreign service companies have been selected up to now as the prime contractors in designing nuclear power plants. KNE and other Korean companies participated in the design work only through subcontracts.

To increase the design capability of KNE, the government has decided to expand the participation by Korean companies in nuclear-plant design work—over 20 percent of all design work in reactors Nos 5 and 6, and 37 percent in reactors Nos 7 and 8.

The government is considering technical cooperation and joint projects, if necessary, with service companies of advanced countries.

Six Companies from the United States, France, and Canada Announce Intentions To Bid on Reactors Nos 11 and 12

Manufacturers of power reactors in the United States, France, Canada, and West Germany are expected to compete aggressively to receive the order for reactors Nos 11 and 12, for which bids will be invited by the Korea Electric Co [KECO] before the end of the year [1981].

According to the MER and KECO, invitations for international bidding will be sent out by the end of the year, with the bidding taking place next year on reactors Nos 11 and 12. Westinghouse, GE, CE [Combustion Engineering], and B and W [Babcock and Wilcox] of the United States, Framatome of France, and AECL of Canada have announced their intentions to participate in the bidding, and strong competition is expected among these big companies.

Reactors Nos 11 and 12 are in the 900,000 kW class, and their construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1990.

To date, Westinghouse has received orders for six power reactors: No 1 at Kori which is in operation, No 2 at Kori, and Nos 5, 6, 7, and 8. AECL of Canada has received the order for reactor No 3, and Framatome of France has received the orders for reactors Nos 9 and 10.

Only reactor No 3, under construction by AECL of Canada, is a CANDU-type reactor; the rest are all PWR [pressurized-water reactor]-type reactors.

Small Capacity Thermal Plants To Be Gradually Phased Out

To improve the generating efficiency of domestic power plants, the MER will gradually idle or close small-capacity, low-efficiency power plants beginning next year. Also, to reduce the transmission and distribution loss rate, the MER has decided to extensively simplify transmission voltage levels and to expand large-capacity transmission and distribution facilities.

According to an announcement made on 23 September by the MER and KECO, to reduce the share of power generation by oil and to increase the generating efficiency, active development of large-scale nonpetroleum power sources such as nuclear, coal, and natural gas will be pursued. The thermal power plants built in the fifties have small capacities, 20,000 to 50,000 kW. They will be gradually idled or closed because they waste fuel.

Accordingly, thermal plant No 3 (25,000 kW) in Seoul, the thermal plant (50,000 kW) in Masan, and the thermal plant (25,000 kW) in Samch'ok, which were all built in 1955 and 1956, will be gradually phased out.

On the other hand, to reduce the transmission and distribution power losses, the total number of voltage levels used now in transmission and distribution will be reduced.

MER To Form a Committee To Reorganize KECO into a Public Corporation

The MER plans to form a committee to reorganize KECO into a public corporation, because KECO is to become a public corporation on 1 January next year [1982]. The committee will be responsible for all preparations for the transformation.

The committee is chaired by Ch'oe Tong-kyu, vice minister of energy and resources. There are six other members--bureau chiefs of other related government branches such as the Ministry of Finance and the Economic Planning Board. The committee is assigned to: 1) prepare a charter for the new corporation; 2) organize a meeting to formally disband KECO; and 3) complete the legal registration of the new corporation.

With the transformation of KECO into a new public corporation, the MER plans to reorganize the company structure, for instance, by setting up a new separate organization with powerful regulating functions.

Korea Heavy Industry To Let Factory Managers Decide on Contracts under 1 Billion Won and Delegate Authority To Improve Efficiency

Korea Heavy Industry [KHI] has decided to greatly strengthen the rules for delegating power in order to establish a management responsibility system and to increase business efficiency.

According to the rules on the delegation of power adopted at a recent meeting of the board of directors of KHI, the tasks which have been delegated to appointed officials are: long- and short-term plans for production and sales in the field of planning, and coordination of organizational tasks, management analysis, and responses in the field of technology development and management.

For purchasing with foreign funds, decisions on orders exceeding \$100,000 will be made by the senior vice president, those for less than \$100,000 [but more than \$50,000] by general managers and plant managers, while those for less than \$50,000 will be handled by directors and plant managers.

For purchases with domestic funds, orders exceeding 100 million won must be approved by the senior vice president, while those for less than 100 million won will be handled by directors and plant managers.

Decisions will be made by the executive director on construction contracts exceeding 1 billion won, while those for less than 1 billion won [but more than 100 million won] will be handled by the senior vice president and plant managers, and those for less than 100 million won will be decided by general managers.

In business operations, the executive director will decide on final contract conditions only for large-scale plant export and industrial-facility sales of over 10 billion won; the senior vice president will handle sales between 1 billion and 10 billion won, while general managers and plant managers will decide on those of less than 1 billion won.

The delegation of power applies equally to domestic and overseas contracts.

The decision by KHI to delegate much of the decisionmaking power is indicative of the effort to increase the management efficiency by setting up a responsible management system.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Inspects Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant

On 29 September, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau inspected the construction site of the Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant, which is being built with the technical support of Canada. The prime minister spoke to the 450 Canadian technicians and their families at the site.

The Korean policy on the purchase of another Canadian reactor, which is known to have been the primary objective of the prime minister's visit, is to postpone the decision to a future date because Korea needs to compare the actual performance of CANDU reactor No 1 now under construction in Wolsong. Korea will decide on the purchase of large facilities on economic grounds through international bidding rather than on political grounds.

KHI Limits Joint Ventures With Foreign Companies to Power Plants

KHI has been promoting joint ventures with foreign companies to normalize its operation. The company has decided to pursue joint ventures only in facilities for power plants.

According to KHI, the company is examining plans for joint ventures with well-known companies such as Westinghouse and General Electric of the United States, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry of Japan, and Framatome of France. The final plan as submitted to the government calls for the formation of a separate corporation with joint investment by a foreign partner and KHI. The new corporation will then lease

production facilities from KHI for power-generating equipment such as turbine generators and reactors.

Development of a Portable Radiation Counter by Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute [KAERI]

For the first time in Korea, KAERI has designed and developed manufacturing techniques for portable radiation counters, which are widely used for monitoring radiation.

Up to now, all equipment for radiation monitoring has been imported. Such equipment is used to reduce radiation damage to people to a minimum in the course of research, development, and utilization of nuclear power. This successful engineering development, however, will allow domestic production of such a counter.

The most important technique in the manufacturing of a portable radiation counter is the development of a radiation detector and a radiation-counter circuit to electronically measure the signals from the detector.

To have a durable and dependable detector, impure gases absorbed in the detector material must be removed. The impure gases must also be prevented from entering the detector through use of a thin metallic coating.

The development of the counter circuit was possible with existing skills in Korea, but the production of the detector was difficult due to the lack of advanced domestic technology.

A research team at KAERI concentrated on the development of the GM counters widely used in radiation detectors. To prevent the emission of impure gases absorbed by the GM counter wall, the team applied both heat treatment and a coating of a thin metal on the inside wall of the cathode tube.

Hard glass was used for the cathode-tube wall of the GM counter. The wall was made conductive by a thin coating of tin dioxide (SnO_2). The coating technique was developed domestically.

The research team confirmed that the newly developed tin dioxide coating has excellent mechanical, adhesive, and electrical properties and is most suitable as the cathode of a GM counter tube.

The counter circuit has been designed to have excellent stability and reliability as well as low power consumption. These portable radiation counters have produced superb test results regarding different types of radiation, directionality, sensitivity, and accuracy. The team has confirmed that the counter's performance is as good as any imported model.

1981 Korea Machinery Exhibition Opened With 1,600 Items from 214 Firms

On 21 September 1981, the Korea Machinery Exhibition opened at the Youido Permanent Machinery Exhibition Hall. The opening ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Nam Tok-wu, domestic and foreign dignitaries, and by over 200 industry representatives.

The exhibition was organized by the Association for the Promotion of Korean Machine Industry and was supervised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A total of 1,628 items submitted by 214 firms were shown at the exhibition, which lasted until 28 September.

A total of 251 machine parts were shown to the public by 31 firms, 112 shop machines by 44 firms, 105 electrical machines by 21 firms, 189 industrial machines by 53 firms, and 873 automobile parts by 43 firms. A total of 95 high-precision machines by 22 companies were presented at the exhibition, demonstrating a better side of the Korean machine industry.

Radiation Emergency Drill Carried Out To Prevent Damage to People and Property

The head office of the KECO Nuclear Power Plant in Kori conducted a radiation emergency drill on 28 August for the first time in Korea to prepare for an unanticipated accident accompanied by radiation leakage from the nuclear power plant.

The purpose of the drill was to minimize the damage to people and property from a nuclear accident by establishing the capability to contain an accident quickly, by establishing effective coordination with governmental and other agencies, by increasing the effectiveness of the emergency environment monitoring, and by setting up emergency medical countermeasures. The drill was successfully conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Chemical Warfare Support Unit of the Second Army District, Yangsan County, and other related agencies.

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CSO: 4108/61

RESULT OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL REPORTED

Seoul TONGO ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 82 pp 10-11

[Summary] In commemoration of the centennial of the Korea-U.S. relations, this paper has sounded out and analyzed what Americans in the U.S. think of Korea and Koreans. Recently, this paper conducted an opinion poll on what the Koreans are interested in this new year, the second year of the Fifth Republic.

On the future prospect for maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula, 64.8 percent of the respondents gave optimistic answers. From this, we presume that the REAGAN Administration's strong commitment on and deeds for defending Korea against any aggression from outside has had their great effect.

On political stability, 40.3 percent expect that it will be better than last year, and 51.4 percent said that it might be similar to that of last year. These answers may be interpreted as proof that the new government system is being solidified. But 17.9 percent cited political stability as an urgent problem ahead. In the case of respondents with secondary and higher education background, as many as 19.3 percent pointed to political stability. This seems to suggest that the higher their school background is, the more they tend to be reluctant to recognize the settlement of the new power system.

In foreign relations, 58.1 percent expressed their satisfaction over the relations with the U.S. But the degree of dissatisfaction rises in the group of people with higher education background, particularly college students. In the case of the latter, 30.8 percent said that they were "somewhat dissatisfied" with the current relations.

For desirable relationship with the U.S., most respondents showed their strong desire for self-reliant diplomacy -- "equally friendly ally relationship" -- rather than "dependence on the U.S." (7.3%).

RESULT OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL ASSESSED

Seoul TONGO ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 82 p 11

[Summary]

(An article contributed by Prof. CHANG In-sik, Director of the Statistical Research Institute, Korea University, who has taken charge of the recent poll on matters people are interested in the new year, and the analysis of results of the poll.)

According to the result of the poll, the popular concern about economic difficulties, above all, is well manifested. But more notable were their desires and hopes placed on our economy. To improve economic conditions, popular diligence and frugality might be what is needed most, according to their answers. But this writer could read popular desires and hopes in that they answered that they expect the national economy will be at least bettered than in last year.

In particular, their willingness toward overcoming this economic crisis appeared appreciably in the majority view that the Seoul Olympics should be held at the least possible cost. For the Olympic Games, they said, the establishment of the people's law-abiding spirit is more urgently needed than the completion of sports facilities and the training of staff and officials concerned. In this, we could feel the independent and sound awareness of themselves.

With the holding of the Olympics in Seoul, many are concerned that in the short run, it might further heighten tensions between north and south Korea because of north Korea's being jealous of the south. But there are also many who expect that in the long run, it might help relax tensions with the increasing global concern and interest in Seoul.

The popular expectations on the holding of the Olympics are focused on the elevation of Korea's international position. But respondents in the younger age group also expect that it will result in promoting physical education and developing tourism. This reveals the practical and realistic trends of the younger generation's views.

As to foreign relations, the answers show a strong sense of independence and national identity as well as optimism held by the people. For the desirable Korea-U.S. relations, most people said that both Korea and the U.S. should endeavor to understand each other while maintaining friendly ties on an equal footing. In particular, the urban elite group's sentiments toward the U.S. were considerably refined ones.

A great number of people expressed skepticism over Japan as to whether it is worthy of its name as a friendly ally. They pointed out that in order to improve our relations with Japan, it is necessary to achieve Korea's economic development, show our national unity, and establish our national identity. And the relations can hardly be bettered merely with the establishment of some elaborate foreign policy or with efforts to dissipate Korean sentiments against Japan, they said.

The majority, however, expect that Korea's relations with Japan can be either improved or maintained at least at the current level. This view may be construed as an indication of their forward-looking posture and optimistic view, on one hand, as well as complications of the delicate Korean sentiments toward Japan that still linger on the other.

On the need to improve the relations with the PRC, the respondents, in general, were very positive; they also hold hopeful views about the future prospect of the relations.

Results on the survey on "the countries I like best" and "the countries I dislike most," a new attempt made by the Tonga Ilbo, were interesting. As expected, the U.S. came on top of all countries they liked best. North Korea was the country they most disliked.

The results of the survey on other countries suggest many things. They showed the strong anti-Japanese feeling; they said that they disliked Japan more than Communist countries such as the Soviet Union and the PRC. They counted Switzerland as the second best liked country, revealing their desire and love for peace. Even so, they named Israel, a country which is not necessarily considered peaceful, as the third best liked country.

In conclusion, results of the opinion survey reveal that the people long for steady economic development and price stabilization, that they want to secure an elevated international position by bringing the 1988 Seoul Olympics to a successful conclusion by constant vigil against north Korea, and that they hope that the Korean relations with the U.S. and Japan on equal standing and on the basis of our national identity will be realized, along with some positive development in the relations with the PRC.

The people know well what the government should do for its part and what the people themselves should do for their part. Their answers reveal that on what the government should do, they would not spare their sound criticism and watch, and that on what they themselves should do, they would do best to fulfill their due rights and obligations based on the healthy spirit of citizens. This may well be considered a revelation that the national consciousness has reached a considerable degree of maturity.

CSO: 4108/97

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JANUARY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] The January issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

New Year's Message.....	Kim Il-song
The Political Work for the Masses During the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Period	Hwang Sun-hui
Close Union of Chuche Ideological Indoctrination and Revolutionary Practice.....	Song Ki-won
Chuche Ideology Is the Foundation for the Doctrine and Method of Socialist Education.....	Nam Chin-u
Grasping the Whole and Helping Those Below Is an Important Principle of Leadership.....	Pak Chong-sun
Factory College and the Intellectualization of the Entire Society.....	Yi To-hyong
Socialist Economic Construction and Technological Innovation Work in Our Nation.....	Kim Chae-un
Increasing the Acreage of Attached Lands Is an Important Re- quirement for the Development of Agricultural Production.....	Yi Yong-il
The Traitorous and Anti-National Nature of the South Korean Puppet Group.....	Kyong Yong-il
The U.S. Imperialists Are the Culprit Blocking Our National Independence and Independent Development.....	Kim Ung-yol

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the source lines: NS--NODONG SINMUN; MC--MINJU CHOSON; and NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Yi Tŏk-yong Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Tŏk-yong is attached is studying the great leader's revolutionary history, with SWYL chairman Comrade Cho Sŏng-ch'ŏl [NC 1 Jul 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Kyŏng-nam Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Kyŏng-nam is attached is getting training and performing military duties faithfully [NC 7 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Pak Myŏng-po unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Pak Myŏng-po is attached is strengthening anti-U.S. education with SWYL chairman Comrade Pak Sang-kŭn; anti-U.S. feelings aided marksmanship at a recent live ammunition firing at a firing range [NC 8 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Kang In-Kwan unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kang In-kwan is attached is conducting various types of study in its SWYL organization [NC 11 Jul 81 p 2]
KPA Ch'a Yŏng-ch'ŏl unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'a Yŏng-ch'ŏl is attached is studying the life of mother Kim Chong-suk [NC 14 Jul 81 p 2]
KPA Pak Nam-hyŏng unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyŏng is attached held a military meeting on 20 July for the 37th anniversary of Polish regeneration, with the Polish ambassador present [NS 21 Jul 81 p 6]
KPA Han Yŏng-ch'ŏl unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Han Yŏng-ch'ŏl is attached helped rice transplanting work at the Co-operative Farm where Comrade Kim Chŏng-ho is employed as chairman of the management committee [NS 23 Jul 81 p 4]

KPA Yi T'ae-sŏk unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Yi T'ae-sŏk is attached is conducting political education, with political vice unit commander Kim Yong-kŏn [NC 26 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Ch'ang-sŏk unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-sŏk is attached is getting anti-U.S. education [NC 26 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Kang Ch'ang-il unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Kang Ch'ang-il is attached is getting anti-U.S. education under SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Yŏng-hwa [NC 26 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Yi Chung-kyu unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chung-kyu is attached is helping out at the neighboring Cooperative Farm where Comrade Chŏng Myŏng-su Works [NC 26 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Kyŏng-un unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Kyŏng-un is attached is planting corn with farmers of the cooperative farm in their region along with the KPA units to which Comrades Kim Kwang-tŏk and Paek Ch'ŏng-uk are attached; squad leaders Myŏng Chae-pok and Chŏng Tong-nak [rak] of the Paek Ch'ŏng-uk unit did well in the planting [NS 27 Jul 81 p 3]
KPA Yun Pu-yong unit	the KPA red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Yun Pu-yong is attached is carrying out combat and political training, with unit commander Yun in their midst [MC 28 Jul 81 p 1]
KPA Chang Se-hwan unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Chang Se-hwan is attached held meetings for socialist education [NC 28 Jul 81 p 2]
KPA Yi Ch'ang-su unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-su is attached held a military meeting on 28 July on the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, with the PRC ambassador and embassy personnel present [NS 29 Jul 81 p 6]
Constabulary Sim Ch'ŏl-pong unit	the constabulary unit to which Comrade Sim Ch'ŏl-pong is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session, with SWYL chairman Comrade Yim Kŭn-ch'ŏl [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]
Constabulary Kim Chŏng-hŭi unit	the constabulary red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Kim Chŏng-hŭi is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]
Constabulary Pak Yong-nam unit	the constabulary red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Pak Yong-nam is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

Constabulary Yun Tong-sŏp unit

the constabulary double red flag unit to which Comrade Yun Tong-sŏp is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

Constabulary Kim Sang-ch'ŏl unit

the constabulary red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-ch'ŏl is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

Constabulary Kim Ha-sŏp unit

the constabulary red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Kim Ha-sŏp is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

Constabulary Kim Pyŏng-sam unit

the constabulary red flag vanguard unit to which Comrade Kim Pyŏng-sam is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

Constabulary Hwang Yŏng-mo unit

the constabulary double red flag unit to which Comrade Hwang Yŏng-mo is attached is studying the 7th SWYL plenary session [NC 31 Jul 81 p 2]

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INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Sangnong Mine

concentrating labor, equipment, and materials on large pits and cutting areas to normalize high production levels; drillers of the Sinhung Pit increased drilling speed to make basic pits in newly-found extraction areas; the concentrate sector reorganized the crushing process and completed the ore handling process to raise the recovery rate [NS 1 Jul 81 p 1]

Pukch'ang Power Station

each machine producing an average 8,000 kw/hours--to a maximum 15,000 kw/hours--per hour over capacity; adopted new technology, including mechanization of ball insertion, ensuring safety of operations; adopted new operational methods fitting the characteristic of the boilers, raising combustion rates another 2%; reorganized drainage pumps to guarantee full operations, to get reserves able to produce 270,000 kw/hours more power in a year realizing remote control in the no 2 water pump area [NS 3 Jul 81 p 1]

Munp'yong Smeltery

completed equipment maintenance and improvement construction in 10 days; did general modernization work on production processes; removed ordinary smoke flues and installed modern ones; leveled 300 m of roads [NS 4 Jul 81 p 3]

8 February Vinalon Complex

producing vinalon at 1.5 times daily over early in the year; the carbide shop, through running equipment fully, saved much materiel and exceeded carbide production plans 1.1-1.2 times daily; the youth spinning shop reorganized spinners rationally and raised the equipment capability 1.6 times; the sythesis shop is doing well in repair and maintenance and has lowered power consumption levels [NS 5 Jul 81 p 1]

**Tae'an Heavy Machinery
Factory**

constructing industrial television central control offices: workers and three revolutions team members finished foundation work and are doing well in wall assembly work [NS 5 Jul 81 p 1]

Kumgangsan Power Station

set up an equipment maintenance and inspection/repair system, to produce more electricity; with a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade, workers adopted temperature lowering equipment, enabling production of another 300,000 kw/hours annually; machinery operators adopted new implements to prevent equipment vibration and overfulfilling plans 20-25% daily [NS 5 Jul 81 p 1]

Hungnam Fertilizer Complex

concentrating technical strength on modernizing the gassification sector and the sulphuric acid production process; all shops have set up spare parts storage: workers of the chemical machinery repair subfactory manufactured several hundred important parts and put them in storage areas; the synthesis shop established a planned reserve maintenance system for equipment maintenance, reorganizing the small-capacity coolers and raising the capacity of the gas compressors [NS 7 Jul 81 p 1]

Songhung Mine

finished improvement construction in just over 2 months: hardened with concrete several hundred meters of the transport vertical shaft; reorganized skips and is running them on semi-automatic, doubling-tripling capabilities; sought a process to adjust the transport vertical shaft to install large mine ears and trams [NS 7 Jul 81 p 3]

Ch'onnae Coal Mine

preparing to normalize coal production in the rainy season: miners are planning reserve coal cutting areas and engaging in a high-speed drilling movement; constructed drainage courses in pits and walls in low coaling areas; improved the transport line, including replacing about 2,000 crossties [NS 8 Jul 81 p 1]

**Wonsan Ship Repair
Factory**

raised its ship repair capability 1.5 times to support fishing in the winter season; recently repaired the drag trawler 615-ho in 15 days instead of the expected 20 [NS 9 Jul 81 p 1]

Kim Ch'aek Iron Works

the great leader visited on 31 May and instructed on early completion of the cold rolling shop construction: workers completed in 2 days the foundation excavation said to require 10 days; workers have made the large steel structure materials, including columns, beams, and trusses, and are working on interior walls [NS 9 Jul 81 p 3]

10 May Factory

doing well in factory expansion construction that will enable production of much capital equipment: forging shop and the 1st and 2d manufacturing shops are over-fulfilling plans on production of parts for winches, conveyers, and coal cutters; the small manufacturing shop is exceeding plans 50% daily in setting up assembly area columns and roof construction [NS 9 Jul 81 p 3]

Horyong Coal Mining
Machinery Factory

in response to a recent on-the-spot guidance by Kim Il-song, workers undertook good oven management and more than doubled the number of molten iron extractions and advanced by more than one months production of coal cutter, conveyer, and brace material; the forging shop also raised results 1.3 times in production of materials for coal cars and braces; with the aid of a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade, workers made a new coal cutter suitable for the northern region's special coal seam conditions [NS 11 Jul 81 p 3]

7 July Chemical Plant

heeding Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance, workers are completing factory enlargement construction, to be done by 15 August: workers are in the test run stage for the ammonia production system and in the last stages of construction for the gassification system [NS 12 Jul 81 p 3]

Yongnim Coal Mine

coal cutting companies are doing well in equipment management including shift-change inspections, to insure maximim equipment utilization; modernized various equipment, making with their own strength a 540 m mid-distance conveyer belt to enable an increase in production at the no 1 coal cutting area [NS 15 Jul 81 p 1]

Munmuri Mine

modernized equipment: increased the size of buckets on six excavators; made new drills; raised both drilling and transport speed [NS 18 Jul 81 p 1]

Namp'o Glass Factory

in order to normalize high production levels for rolled glass, generator work teams innovated to supply more gas to melting furnaces by reorganizing oven operations to fit the fuel characteristics; technicians and three revolutions team members made new rolled glass cutters in a short time; workers reduced roller replacement time, thus exceeding production plans 10% daily [NS 19 Jul 81 p 1]

Kaech'on Coal Mine

drilling finishing drilling on new prospective cutting areas with good excavation conditions; reorganized

Kaech'on Coal Mine
(continued)

equipment management, including compressors and trams, sending more to the cutting face; innovated in pit hardening, including a different paving method suited to the pit features and rock strata [NS 19 Jul 81 p 1]

Haeju Plate Glass Factory

already exceeded the year's production plan by more than 80% for important goods; functionaries restructured the labor organization to get higher levels of production; the bottle shop made high-efficiency small compressors, doubling labor production efficiency and thus raised the yield for goods above the national standards [NS 21 Jul 81 p 1]

Sariwon Mining
Machinery Factory

solved problems in raising production of conveyer belts, one of the factory's basic production indices; workers and a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade established a base for manufacturing rollers [NS 21 Jul 81 p 3]

Tokch'on Coal Mining
Machinery Factory

workers and a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade made a new coal cutter: this cutters quadrupled work results, even in very hard rock conditions, while lowering fuel consumption per ton of coal; also, much labor will be saved by making the frame with pipe materials and by making the travelling equipment hydraulic [NS 22 Jul 81 p 1]

Pyongyang Power Station

the 2d ash disposal area construction was finished in a short time: using the several thousand meter transport pipe from the power station to dispose of the ashes makes for low transportation cost and convenience; in order to complete the transport pipe, construction stations involved created a new underwater excavation method [NS 24 Jul 81 p 1]

Hoeryong Coal Mining
Machinery Factory

workers and technicians made plans anew for coal cutters fitting the geologic conditions of the northern region; the steel shop adopted advanced work methods, doubling the number of times of pig iron drawing; the 1st manufacturing shop, having adopted a batch-style assembly method, is doubling plans in assembly of coal cutters, winches, conveyers, and brace recovers [MC 24 Jul 81 p 1]

Hoch'on Youth Mine

undertaking rainy season preparation: pits are performing equipment maintenance, while simultaneously increasing inclined tunnel drainage; one pit completed drainage facilities of hundreds of meters in a short time; workers are raising spare parts production, re-adjusting and strengthening such things as electric wire, and replacing utility poles [MC 24 Jul 81 p 1]

Yongsong Machinery
Complex

used new methods to make various machine tools, including lathes, so finished plans early; the forging shop raised results by converting to presses for about 20 types of large-size standard goods materiel production: lowered material consumption levels in forging work for dozens of parts, including shafts for large air compressors [NS 28 Jul 81 p 1]

Nagyon Mine

made new efficient machinery for excavation operations: a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade aided in planning and mobilizing internal reserves such as carbon steel and copper wire, necessary to making the machinery [NS 28 Jul 81 p 1]

Tongnogang Power Station

exceeding electric power production plans 8% daily; normalizing operations at high levels of generating efficiency by making and installing generating efficiency measurement equipment as well as by reorganizing technical management; the maintenance shop is doing well in reservoir perimeter management to get more water into the reservoir [NS 29 Jul 81 p 1]

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BRIEFS

P'YONGAN PROVINCE INNOVATIONS--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South P'yongan Province assisted in adoption of 2,500 valuable technical innovations in the last 6 months. At the Hyongbong Coal Mine, a brigade got a new high-efficiency extraction method adopted; this method raised the load rate 1.6 times per coal cutting area and coal production amounts 2 times per cutter. At the Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station, a brigade got a new-style ignition adopted, reducing boiler firing time. Brigades were also active at the 28 September Factory, the Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory, Moranbong Watch Factory, and the Sunch'on Pharmaceuticals Factory. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

POWER STATION ADVANCES--Power stations are setting records in power production by running their generating equipment fully every day. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, workers have gotten a new upsurge in power production by converting equipment management to operation by the masses themselves, and thus by operation in accordance with technical standards, are producing more power in each machine. The heat production shop of the Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station is performing good management on the pulverization system equipment, producing more steam through increased coal combustion rates. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 July 81 p 1] 9122

IRON MINE UPSURGES--Iron mines are having a great upsurge in ore production. At the Musan Mine, workers are exceeding plans 1.2 times daily through full use of equipment in the stripping sector; in particular, operators of the Changbaek-ho excavator and drivers of large trucks have raised the utilization rate of equipment. Miners of the Chaeryong Mine normalized their stripping plans at a level 1.5 times above the plans. The Ulliyul Mine is also doing well in stripping through good management of the large long-distance conveyer belt. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

INNOVATIONS IN HWANGHAE--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in North Hwanghae Province have already achieved 1,500 innovations of the 2,000 targeted for 10 October. A brigade at the Hwanghae Iron Works greatly aided production, particularly in thin plate and separation work. At the 8 February Cement Plant, a brigade extended the lives of firing furnaces and saved much labor by introducing high-pressure ventilators in firing furnace coolers. Brigades of the Unp'a and Mannyon geologic survey units reorganized rationally the drills and got adoption of advanced boring methods. A brigade at the 8 November Mine enabled great power savings and raised the ore recovery rate by getting adoption of an advanced concentration method. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING MACHINERY--Coal mining machinery factories are struggling to produce more extraction equipment. Workers and a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade at the manufacturing shop of the Sunch'on Coal Mining Machinery Factory decided to make coal cutting trial products; they succeeded in making better coal cuttings matching our country's coal. The 10 May Factory decided to make by themselves paddlewheels for decelerators gears for large winches and succeeded in carrying out their resolve. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

SUNCH'ON REGION COLLIERY--The Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex has organized for on-the-job training and exchanges of experience, and is pushing physical technology in the engineering and power shops in order to make parts for more mechanical equipment. Workers at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine are making more of ten types of machine tools, rollers, and dies, and making all parts for excavation equipment themselves; by making continuous rollers, they are guaranteeing steel reinforcements for concrete braces and rolled material for parts production. The Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine, by making new machine tools and press equipment, doubled production capability for gears used in compressor shafts and winches. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COALING--Coal mines subordinate to the General Bureau of North Region Coal Mining Industry are achieving new upsurges in drilling and coal production; the general bureau sent 18 high-efficient coal cutters to cutting areas in various mines. The 13 June Coal Mine is strengthening work between equipment operators and repair personnel, and is using this model to raise the utilization rate of equipment. Workers at the Koch'am and Obong Coal Mines greatly raised the utilization rate of cutting face equipment and are exceeding drilling plans 10 percent every day. Miners at the Kokonwon, Hapk'o, Chuwon, and Myonggan Coal Mines deployed newly received coal cutters and reorganized equipment management work. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 81 p 3] 9122

SMALLER POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations in South Hwanghae Province are running equipment fully to produce more power. The Power Station where Comrade Chi Kyong-son Works is concentrating on maintenance of turbines, generators, and hydraulic equipment. The Power Station where Comrade Kim Chong-sang Works is performing good equipment management on transforming equipment, including transformers and cut-off equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

TANCH'ON REGION MINING--Mines subordinate to the Tanch'on Region Mining Complex are setting new records in ore production. Drilling squads at the Komdok Mine are using rock drill cars fully and raising their drilling speed 1.3 times, compared with the first of the year. The Sangnong Mine is concentrating such extraction equipment as extractors and large trucks in pits and increasing their utilization rate. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

COALING AT SUNCH'ON--The Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex has reorganized its work management and is achieving great innovations in coal production. At the Sinch'ang Coal Mine, drilling squads adopted a new blasting method, raising blast efficiency, and are exceeding plans by 40-50 percent or more daily. Working classes at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mine established thoroughly a command and control system, and reorganized coaling area management; workers have also increased the utilization rate of equipment. The coal mine also actualized remote control of new

anthracite cutter work and belt conveyers and introduced a new coal cutting method. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

ELECTRIC POWER MINISTRY--Power stations subordinate to the Ministry of Electric Power Industry are analyzing their experience and normalizing enterprise management to produce more electricity. The Tongnogang, Kungangsan, and Sodusu Power Stations are undertaking a self-inspection, self-repair movement to increase the utilization rate of equipment, and are exceeding power production plans more than 20-40 percent daily. Many small-medium power stations, such as the Chagang Province Small-medium Power Station complex, are doing well in capturing water and are producing much power above plan. The Pukch'ang Power Station is achieving results in raising generating capabilities. The Pyongyang and Ch'ongch'ongang Power Stations are working to extend the life of generating equipment and conserve fuel, while raising power production; in particular, they are doing well in reorganizing the boiler system and making the fuel combination/supply fit the boiler characteristics. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

THERMOELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--Workers and three revolutions team members at thermo-electric power stations are setting new records in production. Workers at the Pyongyang Power Station established a planned pre-heating maintenance system for the heating equipment; workers on heat production equipment are also raising the degree of pulverization for fuel in boilers. At the Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station, workers in the turbine shop adopted advanced methods to raise turbine efficiency 1.2 times, setting a record in producing thousands more kw/hours of power daily. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING INNOVATION--Coal miners and three revolutions team members are innovating in coal production. Miners at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mine improved hole drilling methods for blasting and are exceeding daily coal production plans 1.6 times; pits are using overall blasting and phased blasting to raise production. Miners at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine themselves modernized their cutting face equipment, including integrated coal cutters; one pit has reorganized the conveyor belt on block loads, better than doubling capabilities. Miners at the Namjon Coal Mine are doubling indices of basic, operational, and preparatory tunnelling. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

P'YONGAN POWER STATIONS--In North P'yongan Province, five small-medium power stations have been completed in the first half year, and have started producing electricity. The 3 April Factory made and assembled a turbine, while the 13 July Factory made and assembled a governor to assist workers and volunteers in Ch'angsong-kun [county]. In Pyogdong-kun, generator building construction and watercourse excavation have been finished, while workers are in the last stages of embankment construction and undertaking preparatory work for equipment assembly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

TECHNICAL INNOVATION WORK--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South P'yongan Province have actualized 3,000 technical innovations in the first half for modernizing equipment and raising the technical level. A brigade at the Hyongbong Coal Mine introduced a new method for coal cutters, while modernizing equipment, raising production. At the Ipsok Coal Mine, a brigade made new coal cutters, doubling coal production amounts per coal cutting area. A brigade at the Choyang

Coal Mine introduced hydraulic universal drills, doubling drilling speed. At the 28 September Factory, a brigade drew up plans enabling higher quality in water pump production. A brigade at the 25 September Tractor Factory completed the motor frame manufacturing line. A brigade at the Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory reduced power consumption per ton of carbide. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

HAMGYONG PROVINCE INNOVATIONS--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South Hamgyong Province achieved 2,600 valuable innovations in 6 months as well as assisting in exchanges of experience and on-the-job training. A brigade at the Tanch'on Region Mining Complex succeeded in getting 100 innovations adopted in the production process. Brigades assisted in struggles to get maximum utilization of water at the Changjingang and Hoch'ongang Power Stations. At the Yongsong Machinery Complex, a brigade enabled reduction in steel materials for machine tool production. Brigades were also effective at the 8 February Vinalon Complex and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in modernizing production processes. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--Hydroelectric power stations are ensuring full running of generators to normalize high power production levels. The Pujongang Power Station has made history charts for equipment and is carrying out repair in accordance with the charts; the electric machine shop workers themselves made spool wire and turbines for the generators, and by shifting them, is greatly raising generator capabilities and turbine efficiency. At the Kanggye Youth Power Station, workers are guaranteeing full operation of equipment, while the Tongnogang Power Station is raising power output per ton of water by 20 percent through better utilization of its water. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

CHAGANG PROVINCE POWER--The small-medium power complex in Chagang Province is continuing innovations to produce more power. Command personnel are mobilizing internal resources to the maximum to raise turbine efficiency. The Power Station where Comrade Pak Il-song Works is running equipment fully through good management, while the Power Station where Comrade Ch'oe Yong-uk Works raised turbine efficiency by decreasing maintenance hours to the minimum. The Power Station where Comrade Chong Ch'ang-su Works is doing well in watercourse management and raising power output per ton of water. The Power Stations where Comrades Kwon Mun-hyok, So Song-tuk, Kim Myong-kwan, Han Ch'ang-to, and Kim Ch'ang-hui Work are also exceeding plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

NORTH P'YONGAN INNOVATIONS--Workers and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades are achieving innovations in North P'yongan Province. A brigade and workers at the Ch'ongsu Chemical Factory succeeded in making a new basic chemical product which will be an important material of light industry as well as being stable as a catalyst. Workers and a brigade at the 13 July Factory succeeded in taking raw materials which are rare metals common to the country and synthesizing them. A brigade at the Tokhyon Mine adopted innovations in finishing the large excavation area construction and modernizing equipment. A brigade at the Yongdung Coal Mine got adoption of 37 innovations, including a new coal cutting method, which increased safety and raised production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

TOKCH'ON REGION COLLIERY--The Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex is setting new records in coal production. The Hyongbong Coal Mine introduced new high-efficiency excavators and is exceeding plans daily; one pit adopted to production new implements enabling one person to accomplish simultaneous drilling with various machinery. Miners at the Chenam Coal Mine themselves made a large block loader to realize concentrated mechanization of block handling work and are exceeding basic tunnelling plans better than double daily; the engineering/power and coal transport shops re-organized and modernized coal transport equipment and raised coal transport efficiency 10 times while saving the labor of 10 people. Pits at the Soch'ang Coal Mine had adopted advanced drilling and blasting methods. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 29 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING MACHINERY--Coal mining machinery factories have been innovating in production of extraction equipment. Workers and three revolutions team members at the 10 May Factory have set new records: the forging shop has been running equipment fully for materials, including gears, shafts, and bushes; the conveyer shop is also achieving high-speed production. At the Tokch'on Coal Mining Machinery Factory, workers and a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade made a new coal cutter which quadrupled efficiency, even in very hard rock. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 29 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

NON-FERROUS MINING--Daily average production results for mines subordinate to the Chagang Province Non-ferrous Mining Management Bureau have been bounding over the half-year levels in the indices for stripping, drilling, ore cutting, and concentrates. One pit at the 8 August Mine worked to install new large compressors and raise the number of rock drills, thereby doubling the drilling speed; it also developed a new mining area, enabling an increase in ore production. The 5 March Youth Mine increased the operational rate of trucks and excavators, and strengthened heavy equipment repair work, enabling improvements to stripping work, ore cutting, and concentrate handling. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Jul 81 p 1] 9122

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

ECONOMIC COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economic College, held on the campus on 30 June:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	member, politburo; chairman, inspection committee
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	member, politburo; vice premier
Kim Kuk-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 81 p 3]

CCP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--A banquet was held on 30 June at the PRC embassy on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Kim Sŏk-nae [rae]	"
Yi Hyŏng-chŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 81 p 3]

SOCIETY FOUNDATION REMEMBERED--The following attended an anniversary report meeting on 1 July at the Moranbong Theater for the 25th anniversary of the Northern Society for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification:

Yin Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Society central committee
Hu Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chon Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yon Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party
Cho Hon-yong	supreme committeeman, NSPPR
Kim Song-yul [ryul]	vice chairman, Korean Christian League
Yi Tan	chairman, Korean Dramatists League, central committee
Pak Po-yom [ryom]	member, standing committee NSPPR
Ch'oe T'ae-kyu	"
Kim Sok-hyong	professor
Pak Si-hyong	"
Yu Suk-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kwon T'ae-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Jul 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM SINGAPORE--The following greeted the 1 July return of the Pyongyang youth and students troupe, under Ch'oe Yong-hae, which visited Singapore:

Yi Sang-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim U-chong	"
Chong Myong-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Jul 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS STUDY COMMITTEE--Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Italian Chuje Thought Study Committee on 2 July, with the following also present:

Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Pak Yong-si	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jul 81 p 1]

SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY--A film show was held on the evening of the 2d in the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 20th anniversary of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, with the following present:

Kim Kwang-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Myong-ku	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jul 81 p 5]

SOVIET TROUPE ARRIVES--The following greeted the 2 July arrival of the Soviet National Don Cossack Troupe:

Yi Sang-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim U-chong	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	"
Yi Pong-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Un-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jul 81 p 5]

TREATY ANNIVERSARY MEETING--On 4 July, a Pyongyang city commemorative rally was held for the 20th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, with the following present:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	"
Yo Chong-mok	"
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Yi Pong-hŭi	"
Yi Hyŏng-chŏm	"
Pyŏn Sang-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Jul 81 p e]

KIM MEETS PORTUGUESE--On 6 July, Kim Il-song met the visiting Martins Guerreiro, of the Portuguese Revolutionary Directorate, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	deputy department director, member, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 81 p 1]

BANQUET FOR SOVIET TREATY--The following attended a banquet at the Soviet embassy on the evening of 6 July on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet treaty:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
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Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 81 p 2]

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative meeting on 6 July at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian Revolution:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"
Ch'oe Un-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 81 p 6]

DINNER FOR SWISS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 7th for the visiting delegation of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, held at the Ongnyu-kwan:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	member and vice department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--The following bid farewell to the DPRK party and government delegation, under Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn], which departed 8 July to participate in the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian Revolution:

Chŏng-Chun-ki	comrade
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jul 81 p 3]

TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative meeting on 9 July at the Central Workers' Hall on the 20th anniversary of the Korean-PRC treaty:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Chŏng Chun-kŭ	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hŭ	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	"
Yi Myŏn-sang	"
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Mun Pyŏng-nok [rok]	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Yi Hyŏng-chŏm	"
Pyŏn Sŏng-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 81 p 3]

RWANDANS MEET VICE PREMIER--The visiting Rwandan Women's Delegation met Chŏng Chun-ku on 9 July, with the following also present:

Yi Su-wol	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ok-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 81 p 3]

PERFORMANCE IN HAEJU--The following attended performances of the visiting Soviet Don Cossack troupe at the South Hwanghae Province Art Theater on 8 and 9 July:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Ki-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 81 p 4]

PRC TREATY FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 10th at the PRC embassy to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the DPRK-PRC treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Chŏng Chun-kŭ	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hŭ	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Myŏn-sang	"
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"
Chŏn Il-ch'un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 81 p 2]

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION REMEMBERED--On the evening of 11 July, a banquet was held at the Mongolian embassy on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution, with the following in attendance:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
O Chae-won	"
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Sang-t'ae	"
Han Su-kil	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"
Ch'oe Un-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE DIGNITARY VISITS--The following personnel welcomed the 13 July arrival of former Portuguese president Da Costa:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Jul 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA--The following bid farewell to the government and party delegation, under Chŏng Chun-ki, which departed on 14 July for Nicaragua to participate in the 20th anniversary celebrations for the founding of the Sandino People's Liberation Front:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-u	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jul 81 p 3]

CHONGRYON DELEGATION ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived by train at Pyongyang on 14 July: Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Chong Mun-ch'ae, vice director of the Chongryon central standing committee organization bureau; Korean residents of Japan education functionaries delegation, led by Kim Han-mun, head of the Korea University art department; Korean residents of Japan overseas students' league delegation, led by Kim Tae-sik, chairman of the league's standing committee; Korea University graduate department students' delegation, led by Kang Yong [Ryong]-t'ok, chairman of the Korea University engineering department. The following welcomed their arrival:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
O Kil-pang	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jul 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM MONGOLIA--The following greeted the 15 July return of the DPRK delegation under Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn], which attended the 60th anniversary celebrations for Mongolia's revolution:

Hong Si-hak	comrade
Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 81 p 3]

OPERA TROUPE ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative report meeting was held on 16 July at the Pyongyang Grand Theater for the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Sea of Blood Opera Troupe, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Myŏn-sang	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 81 p 3]

PERFORMANCE IN WONSAN--The following attended a performance by the Soviet Don Cossack Troupe at the Wonsan Youth Hall theater on the 12th and 13th:

Kim Ki-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Hi-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 81 p 4]

CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The Korean residents of Japan congratulatory delegation, led by Son Chŏng-to, chairman of the Chongryon central standing committee, arrived on 17 July for the 35th anniversary of the DFRF, with the following to welcome the arrival:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Jul 81 p 3]

KIM MEETS PORTUGUESE--The following were present on 20 July when Kim Il-song met former Portuguese president Da Costa:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Pak Yŏng-si	vice chairman, committee for external cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Jul 81 p 1]

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY--The following attended a film show at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 20 July on the 29th anniversary of the 23d of July, the Egyptian national holiday:

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Jul 81 p 6]

DFRF FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting held in the 8 February Cultural Hall on the afternoon of the 21st on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DFRF:

Yim Ch'un-chu	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee; member, board of directors, DFRF
Kang Sŏng-san	member, politburo; vice premier
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Yang Hyŏng-sŏp	member, DFRF board of directors, president, social sciences institute
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGFTU central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, KAWL central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, KSWYL central committee
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	vice chairman, KFLA central committee
Kim Sŏng-yul [ryul]	Korean Christian Federation central committee
Pak Po-yŏm [ryŏm]	member, society for the promotion of peaceful unification in the North

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO THE CONGO--The following bid farewell to the delegation under Yun Ki-pok, which departed on 21 July for a visit to the Congo:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 81 p 2]

BANGLADESH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 21 July arrival of the Bangladesh Red Cross delegation:

Son Sŏng-p'il	chairman, Red Cross society central committee
O Mun-han	vice chairman, "

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 81 p 5]

SOVIET TROUPE DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Soviet Don Cossack Troupe, which departed on 23 July:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim U-chong	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	"
Yi Pong-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Un-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jul 81 p 5]

CUBAN UPRISING REMEMBERED--On 23 July, a commemorative meeting was held at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Cuban People's armed uprising, with the following present:

Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Se-kŭk	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Yi Chong-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jul 81 p 6]

Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hu-kyōm	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul 81 p 3]

IRANIAN DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 27th for the visiting Iranian industry and mining delegation:

Chōng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Hō Hang-ch'an	vice minister

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul 81 p 4]

SEXUAL EQUALITY MARKED--The following attended a central report meeting on 29 July at the Pyongyang Grand theater to mark the 35th anniversary of the law on equal rights between the sexes:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee, premier
Pak Sōng-ch'ōl	member, politburo; vice president
Sō Yun-sōk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party
Pak Su-tong	member, secretary, central committee
Kim Sōng-ae	member, central committee, chairman, women's league central committee
Hō Chōng-suk	member, central committee, chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hwang Sun-hui	member, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 81 p 1]

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